

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

No. 7,389]

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1906.

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Berths can be definitely engaged before-hand. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents. The through Steamers for Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday.

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS. SAILINGS FROM SUVA, LONDON AND CALCUTTA. Calling at Aden, Colombo and Malacca. Marseilles (optional) Homeport. Fortnightly Service in connection with the O.C. Indian Mail Lines and monthly with the East African Mail Lines between Aden, Marseilles and Suez.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER. Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATACT by the S.S. INDIANA.

ORIENT-PACIFIC LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

R.M.S. Ophir will leave Suez about January 12. R.M.S. Omrah will leave Suez about January 20. R.M.S. Oruba will leave Port Said about January 10. R.M.S. Orotava will leave Port Said about January 24.

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENNERTON BROTHERS) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW. Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America. First class passenger steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

Reise-Bureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Tickets for Railways and Steamers to all parts of the World. CAMPING TOURS. In connection with the Anglo-American Line. PLEASURE CRUISES by S.Y. Meteor January 20th, for Beyrouth, Jaffa, Greece, Sicily, Naples and Genoa.

Deutsche Levante-Line

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from HAMBURG, via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, including stops from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Lading to ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable through rates of DEUTSCHE VERKEHR (S.A.G.).

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Weekly Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES. Following steamers are intended to leave PORT SAID: Bremen for Bremen or Hamburg via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp.

BIBBY LINE MAIL TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTTORIA, etc. and BANARON. Departures from Suez. R.R. Cheshyri, 5,775 tons, leaves about January 18. R.R. Derbyshire, 5,730 tons, leaves about February 1.

DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN, W.

CAPITAL: M180,000,000 - RESERVE: M76,600,000. Dividends paid during last 10 years, (1895-1904), 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12 per cent.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS. Greece-Turkey Line. Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIREUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE. In connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

CAPITAL: £3,000,000. RESERVE (ENVIRON): £1,340,000. Governour: Sir EDWIN PALMER, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Head Office in CONSTANTINOPLE, Chief Agencies: LONDON & PARIS.

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste. Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m. arrive at Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for express to Paris, London, Naples, Rome. Arrival Trieste Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna Express (Trieste-Graz through carriage) and expresses to Italy and Germany.

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messa. JAMES HARRIS & Co. 21, James St., Liverpool, Managers). *Amara... Tons 4,000. *Messa... Tons 3,000. *Pharos... Tons 3,000. *Suez... Tons 3,000.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

CAPITAL: £10,000,000. HEAD OFFICE IN CONSTANTINOPLE, CHIEF AGENCIES: LONDON & PARIS. BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN TURKEY.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM MAIL SERVICE. UP: Wednesday and Saturday... 8 p.m. depart Cairo. arrive Monday and Friday... 7.30 a.m. Thursday and Sunday... 10 a.m. depart Luxor. depart Sunday and Thursday... 5.30 p.m.

P. HENDERSON & CO'S LINE.

Steamers leave SUVA and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct. (Electric Light) SALOON (Amidships) FARE £12. (Latest improvements.) S.S. MARTABAN 7100 Tons will leave PORT SAID about Jan. 25 for Liverpool.

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED.

Capital 20,000,000 (fully paid up). Branches: London 85-86 Bishopgate-street, Within-Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople, Smyrna, At Candia and throughout Greece.

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT & EXPLORATION CO., LTD.

KHARTOUM: Cairo Office, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil. TRANSPORT DEPT. Six days White Nile Tourist Trip dep. Khartoum Tuesdays Steamers plans may be seen and passage booked at all Cairo Tourist Agents - SPECIAL STEAMERS for private charter.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE. Regular sailings between Cairo, Naples, and Boston or New York, U.S.A. by the large modern twin screw steamers CELTIC, 21,000 tons - REPUBLIC, 16,400 tons - C. NO. 10, 15,000 tons - ROMANIC, 11,400 tons.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

OF LONDON. Established 1821. CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED ONE MILLION STERLING. Annual Income £395,000. Total Funds £5,200,000.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING AND RESTAURANT CARS COMPANY.

Restaurant Car runs every day between Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versa. Depart.-Cairo... 8.55 p.m. Arrival.-Alexandria... 8.55 p.m. By the 11.30 p.m. train between Cairo and Alexandria and vice-versa a sleeping car is attached every night.

THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LIMITED.

CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE: - NEAR SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL. Alexandria, Port Said, Luxor, Assuan, and Khartoum. TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS. BANKERS. BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Sun Insurance Office,

LONDON. Founded 1710. - Total sum insured in 1902 £487,800,000. General Agents: BEHREND & Co., Alexandria, Cairo Agents: L. HELLER. 16-1-906

The Cigarettes Manufactured by The Cleopatra Cigarette Co.

G. NUNGOVICH are on sale at the Company's establishment by Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, and at Walker & Meimarsch's, Alexandria. PATRONISED by the Dux of Coarzewitz and the Austrian Emperor and all the High Life of Egypt.

NILE STEAMER SERVICES.

TOURIST SERVICE. - The large and splendidly appointed S.S. "Rameses the Third" will leave Cairo on Tuesday, January 16th for Luxor, Assuan and Philae. ASSUT SERVICE. First-class Tourist Steamers Amasis or Tewfik will leave Assut every Tuesday for Luxor, Assuan and Philae. 14 days on the Nile including excursions for £35.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established 1720. - Agents: BANK OF EGYPT, Limited. 1891

PORT SAID.-SAVOY HOTEL.

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE. Open all the year round. - Well-appointed Bar. MODERATE CHARGES. SPECIAL TERMS FOR RESIDENTS 1100/4-5

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE Coy.

The undersigned agents are authorized to issue policies on behalf of the above Company at moderate rates. SPECIAL OTTOMAN BANK Alexandria OTTOMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. BORG EL-KHAYMA SUVA 311804

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1838. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000. THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE CO., Ltd. 1, Old Broad Street, LONDON. - Established 1806. - Total Funds exceed £10,000,000. 31-12-905. Followed at SUVA by G. BEYTS & Co. Agents

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Incorporated A.D. 1790. Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. FUNDS IN HAND EXCEEDED £4,800,000 CLAIMS PAID £40,000,000

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED

ILLUSTRATION OF POLICY TO PROVIDE £1,000 FOR A CHILD. Child aged 8 Father aged 80 Cash Payment at age 19 £1,000 (with bonuses) Term 16 years.

Annual Premium £53/13/4. Total Cost £858/13/4. Should Father die before term full policy secured without further payments. Should child die before term all contributions returned with 4 1/2 interest.

Full particulars on application to Agents in Cairo: S. & A. DE BILINSKI, KHEDIVIAL BOURSE COURT.

INSURANCE.

LIFE The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company. MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited). FIDELITY National Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited). Risks accepted at Tariff rates. - Claims liberally and promptly settled. Agents for Egypt: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers will meet on Saturday next under the presidency of H.H. the Khedive.

Ministry of Justice. This Ministry is preparing the list of judges in the Native Courts who are to be transferred to the Mixed Courts.

The Brindisi Mail. The P. & O. mail is expected to reach Alexandria this afternoon and will probably be distributed at the G. P. O. at 4.45 p.m.

Judicial Appointment. It is very probable that Mohamed Sidek Bey, President of the Keph Native Court, will shortly be transferred to a similar post at Zagazig.

Abbasieh Desert Oasis. In the building scheme of this syndicate there are to be two classes of houses, one at from L.E. 3 to L.E. 7 per month and the other from L.E. 7 upwards.

Judge's House on Fire. Fire broke out two days ago in the residence of Shukri Bey, a judge in the Native Courts at Cairo, and was extinguished by the Fire Brigade after three rooms had been destroyed. The damage is estimated at L.E. 250.

Mena House Hotel. The 2nd Civil Chamber of the Mixed Court of Cairo gave judgment yesterday morning in favour of Dr. Rifky Pacha and the Princess, his wife, and condemned the Nungovich Hotels Company to surrender Mena House to the plaintiffs at £95,000, plus the costs.

Partnership Case. The case brought by Boghos Pacha Nubar against Mr. Parschlanos for dissolution of partnership came before the Cairo Mixed Courts yesterday. The plaintiff asks for the appointment of a liquidator to liquidate the partnership in reference to agricultural lands, and not a share in the Abbasieh Oasis affair. Judgment will be given next week.

Egyptian Estates. We are informed that the property near the Savoy Hotel known as Battigellis Villas, which was recently purchased by the Egyptian Estates, Limited, has this week been resold by the company to a wealthy native gentleman at £14 per acre, which price, we understand, leaves a handsome profit to the Estates Company.

Helouan Casino. An "extraordinary performance" (vide bills) will be given at the Helouan Casino to-morrow evening by Professor Ernest Bellini, who describes himself as a "telepathic phenomenon." Among his other marvellous accomplishments, Prof. Bellini is a "true and insuperable" thought-reader and gives plain scientific experiences of auto-suggestion. He is moreover the "only person who possesses the authentic declarations of the Illustrations Scienched Morselli, Lombroso, Rivatti, etc., which consist the phenomenon's veracity." Altogether his entertainment, which commences at 9 of the clock, promises to be highly interesting. We have the professor's assurance that he has been a colossal and splendid success in the principal theatres.

CAIRO'S DISTRACTIONS. Opera-square in Cairo presented a very gay appearance after dark on Monday evening. The decorations, which had looked tawdry and garish by day, showed only a soft-coloured glow by night, and the tin lanterns hung round the railings of the Esbekieh Gardens became a glorified chain of fireflies. The facade of the Continental was a blaze of light and many flags floated over the porch and verandah. The streets were filled with an admiring crowd of onlookers, and the band beneath the statue of Ibrahim Pacha attracted such a spell-bound audience that it was almost impossible to force a way through.

Many of the European visitors were watching the native fantasia but many others preferred to spend their evening dancing at Sheppard's. Prince Charles William of Sweden was in the large hall with Colonel Watson and others of his friends and entourage, but he did not join the dancers. He must have had a fairly busy day, for he had paid his formal visit to the Khedive that morning, had received the return visit from the Khedive a few hours afterwards, and had witnessed the review at Abbasieh in the afternoon.

Mrs. Phillips, Dr. Phillips, and his pretty sister were at Sheppard's, and so were Miss Lampton, Captain Tucker, Major Lawson and Mr. Merritt, and Dr. Brabant. A chery party of Savoyards were passing a pleasant time; among them were noticed Captain and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Valentine Smyth and her niece, Miss Ambridge, Mrs. and Miss Smart, Mrs. Grant and Dr. Armstrong. Very many of the visitors in the hotel were present, and the dancing room was comfortably full but not too crowded.

There are dances at the various hotels nearly every night in the week at present, and the folk must be hard to please indeed who do not find enough distraction in Cairo.

Islerwood's Cairo Cigarettes. The reputation which these cigarettes have gained in the past, stands unrivalled to-day, because it is well-known that constant care and attention is devoted to supplying a really first-class cigarette only.

Between the British Consulate and Turf Club, 25995-251-1.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

BARBARITY OF TROOPS.

CHARGES SEMI-OFFICIALLY DENIED. St. Petersburg, January 9. A semi-official communication denies the charges of barbarity brought against the troops. It says that the arrests of the revolutionaries resulted from the discovery of quantities of explosives sufficient to kill thousands, and to destroy whole cities.

The revolution at Rostoff on Don has at last been crushed. A suburb, which constituted the stronghold of the rebels, was captured after six days' fighting, in which both artillery and infantry took part.

THE REVIEW.

H.H. the Khedive has sent a congratulatory telegram to the Sirdar praising the drill, discipline, and bearing of the troops that took part in Monday's review. The excellence of the drill of the troops is everywhere remarked, and Lewa Henry Pasha has every right to be proud of the drill of the force which paraded at Abbasieh under his orders.

MOG PACHA'S HEIRS.

The heirs of the late Mog Pacha will not accept the Government's offer of L.E. 8,000 and have decided, according to our Cairo contemporaries, to claim L.E. 10,300 on the ground that the deceased Pacha, who had been put on the retired list shortly before his death, had a right to benefit by the provisions of the Anglo-French Agreement, according to which employes of the Caisse de la Dette were to enjoy the same advantages on retirement as those of the employes of the Daira Sanieh.

CLEARING THE SPHINX.

M. Maepero having given his approbation to the proposals of the committee for the clearing of the Sphinx, the committee will meet, probably on Saturday next, to consider the best means of raising the necessary sum.

RECRUDESCENCE OF CATTLE PLAGUE.

Another outbreak of cattle plague is reported from the Fayoum. There have been 7 deaths from bovine typhus in two villages and the cattle in all the surrounding villages have been inoculated with serum. Mr. Kay has been sent down from Luxor to take special charge of the Fayoum. This outbreak is not considered serious.

SUDAN CATTLE PLAGUE.

Precautionary measures are still being taken in the Ashraf district, where the cattle plague did some damage recently. Bovine typhus however, is now almost at an end, and there has never been any great extension of the disease since it was first reported from the Atysianian frontier.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Douglas Morice, Inspector for the Post Office of the Cairo district, has been appointed Secretary to Chitty Bey, the Director General of Customs, at a salary of L.E. 40 per mensem, the appointment to date from the 1st January.

POST OFFICE.

In consequence of the transfer of Mr. Douglas Morice to the Customs Administration, Mr. Arthur Williams, at present Inspector for the Alexandria district, is to be appointed to the Cairo district and will be succeeded here by Mr. Rowsell.

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY.

From the 1st inst. the salary of the Administrator of the Alexandria Municipality has been raised from L.E. 1,200 to L.E. 1,500. It will be remembered that Mr. Graham stated that he could not have accepted the position of administrator except at a salary of L.E. 2,000 per annum.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The Finance Ministry has issued a circular to the Ministries and State Administrations on the subject of official salaries, which contains a classification of the salaries of the officials of the Finance Ministry. According to the circular, each Ministry is free to classify the salaries of its officials as it thinks fit. The new classification for the officials of the Finance Ministry is as follows, with the new monthly salaries:—

Employes of 4th class : L.E. 5 to 9, instead of L.E. 4 to 7.
Employes of 3rd class : L.E. 10 to 12 instead of L.E. 8 to 10.
Employes of 2nd class : L.E. 14 to 16 instead of L.E. 13 to 14.
Employes of 1st class : L.E. 18 to 21 instead of L.E. 16 to 20.
Head clerks : L.E. 24 to 27, instead of L.E. 22 to 26.
Office chiefs : L.E. 30 to 35 instead of L.E. 24 to 32.
Sub-directors of administrations : L.E. 38 to 45 instead of L.E. 35 to 40.
The salaries of directors of administrations are divided into three classes: the first from L.E. 50 to 60, the second L.E. 65, and the third L.E. 70.
Superior officials whose salary exceeds L.E. 80 will not benefit by the new classification.

NILE SERVICE COMBINE.

NEW STEAMERS ORDERED.

HAMBURG-ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE CO. The specifications for the two new steamers to be built for the above-mentioned company in the course of the year have already been sent to England and tenders from the best-known British builders of the hulls, machinery, boiler, etc., of river steamers are momentarily expected. The new boats will be two in number. One will be a sister-ship in most respects of the Victoria but a trifle larger, and even more luxuriously fitted up. She will be used for the Nile tourist service and will be ready by December, 1906. The other boat is to be employed on the Shelal-Halfa service, on which the Indiana now runs. She will also be completed by December next and will have berth space for some 40 passengers, against the 18 berths which are all that the Indiana boasts. A sum of £2,000 will be spent on the construction of these boats.

It will be remembered that the Hamburg-America Company, on amalgamation, bought 5,000 £4 shares of the Anglo-American Nile Company at £5 per share, thus paying £25,000 in all. Of this sum £20,000 goes to shipbuilding. The remaining £5,000 is to form part of the new Hamburg-Anglo-American Company's reserve fund.

The advent of this company to Egypt is of the greatest importance, for it must be borne in mind that not only will the Hamburg-America Company be represented on the Nile owing to the recent fusion, but that in a few months' time it will start a new and very fast service from Naples to Egypt. This company, in point of carrying capacity, owns the largest fleet in the world, with the exception of the International Mercantile Marine Co. (Morgan Combine). The packet company began its Transatlantic service in 1847, with the Deutschland, 717 tons, and by 18-3 possessed 5 more sailing vessels like her, all having a combined capacity of 4,000 tons of cargo, and each accommodating 200 passengers. The entire fleet could then carry annually to New York only 120,000 tons of freight from Europe. The ss. Borussia, 2,349 tons, appearing in 1853, was followed by other steamers, monthly departures being kept up until 1860, when the ships were sold, and enough steamers purchased to make fortnightly departures to New York, the sailings being increased to weekly ones in 1872. In 1888 the company decided upon twin-screwers and the Columbia, Augusta Victoria, Normania, and Faust Bismarck successively joined the ever-welling fleet.

The very able administration of this progressive and prospering concern boldly culminated in the Deutschland, 16,512 tons, built in Germany, whose engines of 37,800 h.p. have surpassed all previous records. There are record times of 5 days 7 hours 38 minutes, the entire distance of 4,982 miles being traversed at an average speed of 23.36 knots per hour, 545 knots being the longest day's run. This record for fastest time has not so far been improved upon, but the Deutschland has attained an average speed of 23.51 knots east-bound and of 23.15 knots west-bound, and covered 607 knots in one day. The routes of the weekly twin-screw express steamers carrying the American and European mails are: Hamburg, Dover, Cherbourg to New York, returning via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Other services leave Hamburg every Thursday for New York via Dover and Boulogne-sur-Mer in addition to which there are regular services from Hamburg to Montreal, Halifax, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, West Indies, North, Central, and South Brazil, River Plate, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and West Coast of S. America. There is also a service to Eastern Asia by the Imperial German Mail Service and others from New York to China and Japan, New York to W. Indies. G. m. to River Plate, and Stettin to New York. A Mediterranean Express Steamship Line runs from Genoa via Palermo and Naples to New York.

In Europe there are services from Hamburg to various other places. This company also manages the passenger business of the Union Line to New York, the Hamburg South American Company to Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and the German East African Line via Naples and Suez Canal. Winter and summer cruises are conducted by the specially designed twin-screw steamer Prinzessin Victoria Luise 4,409 tons, the finest ocean pleasure yacht in the world, and the new steamer Meteor. In March last there were 16 steamers building (110,050 tons), counted in the total tonnage given, but 39,150 tons of river steamers, lighters, etc., are not included. 31,618 passengers were carried in 1904 and 4,918,976 cubic metres of cargo. The fleet included 149 steamers; 725,399 tons.

The company is excellently managed and the shareholders of the Anglo American Company are to be congratulated on the happy termination of the negotiations which have ended in the fusion of their company with the great German line, which, with its gigantic organisation, is bound to prove as successful on the Nile as it has been in every quarter of the globe that has come within the sphere of its operations.

When the Bishop in Jerusalem offered me the Archdeaconry of the Church of England in Egypt he told me it would be acceptable to the clergy in Egypt and that he felt sure of getting a grant to meet the necessary expenses of the office—chiefly travelling in Egypt itself—from one or other of the two societies. The rules of these societies, however, did not allow of such a grant. Then the Bishop asked that the interest on the money already raised for the Egyptian Bishopric Fund should be utilised as "Anglicans" suggests. This was refused, I understood, because the money was given for a specific object and its interest could not go to anything else. Then the Bishop asked me if I could not raise an Archdeaconry Fund. This I felt was too personal a matter, and as I could not play the old Egyptian game of bricks without straw, I reluctantly informed the Bishop that I could not return to Egypt after this year. It will thus be seen that the Bishop in Jerusalem has done his best.

We would therefore propose that the committees of the various churches and chaplaincies in Egypt and the Sudan, if they and the members of the congregations desire to make it possible for Bishop Morley to remain amongst them and to fulfil adequately the duties of Archdeacon and such episcopal duties as the Bishop in Jerusalem may desire to delegate to him, that they should consult together as to the capacity of each congregation to meet the sum required. Bishop Morley would wish it known that such sum is required for the mere expenses of travelling, residence, etc., and not as remuneration. The minimum that may be regarded as necessary is £200. Should the churches in Cairo and Alexandria separately or conjointly be ready to receive communications on this subject, this committee is prepared to discuss the matter, or should they so desire, this committee would be willing to receive any communications.

LEIGH CANNERY, A. S. MACKENZIE LOW, on behalf of the Committee of St. Mark's, Assouan.

FINANCIAL ADVISER'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE. Sir,—Truly there seems no limit to human perversity. Who ever could have imagined that an official like the Financial Adviser could have been so naughty as to wantonly create alarm by questioning "the little game" of the benevolent gentlemen who are buying up all the land they can lay their hands on, in order to secure it for the poor fellah, in addition to providing the Government clerks and the public with profitable investments having a great future? Food is so cheap and rents are so low that such conduct is particularly hard on the Government clerk.

How fortunate it is that so clever and modest a man as "Admirer," who, evidently, knows all about this matter, should have come boldly forward to unmask this "bogy"; there is nothing like inflation about him or his remarks. What a contrast! Besides, "Admirer" explains everything so clearly and convincingly. Why, of course, it is self-evident, now that "Admirer" has explained it, that it is the natural consequence of the law of supply and demand that because land in Cairo and Alexandria is twice as cheap as similar land in Smyrna and Athens rents in the former cities should be twice as dear as in the latter ones. Everyone must now see that speculation, land and house grabbing, and company mongering have nothing to do with this result and that it must be indeed very grandmotherly to think they had. It was not frank either on the part of the Financial Adviser to pretend that his ideas on these matters were original. Why, Sir, the "Sunday Times" sounded what it had the audacity to call a "note of warning" some months since and made some very cutting remarks about Crozier, the Saceries, and the Banque Industrielle.

It is all clear now. Evidently, the local and the foreign banks which will not make any further advances on local securities and even demurred to renew existing advances were only trying to break down the market in order to buy one. Allons! En avant! Conspons le Conseiller Financier.—Yours truly, INNOCENT.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS. The Cunard S.S. Cyprus sailed yesterday afternoon direct for Liverpool with a full cargo, including 2,747 bales cotton. The Cunard S.S. Pavia is due here to-day from Finns.

EGYPTIAN BISHOPRIC FUND.

THE ARCHDEACONRY PROPOSALS.

BISHOP MORLEY'S VIEWS. Sir,—With regard to the question raised in your recent leading article as to the desirability of attempting to found a Bishopric in the Sudan before the completion of the proposed Bishopric in Egypt, we presume the views there expressed represent the general feeling of most of your readers. We are more immediately concerned, however, with the letter of "Anglicans," a resident and supporter of the Anglican church at Alexandria. We wish to state that the proposals expressed in his letter coincide practically with the views of the committee of the Church at Assouan, where Bishop Morley is resident chaplain. We have approached Bishop Morley on this subject and he has consented to send you the following portion of his reply:

When the Bishop in Jerusalem offered me the Archdeaconry of the Church of England in Egypt he told me it would be acceptable to the clergy in Egypt and that he felt sure of getting a grant to meet the necessary expenses of the office—chiefly travelling in Egypt itself—from one or other of the two societies. The rules of these societies, however, did not allow of such a grant. Then the Bishop asked that the interest on the money already raised for the Egyptian Bishopric Fund should be utilised as "Anglicans" suggests. This was refused, I understood, because the money was given for a specific object and its interest could not go to anything else. Then the Bishop asked me if I could not raise an Archdeaconry Fund. This I felt was too personal a matter, and as I could not play the old Egyptian game of bricks without straw, I reluctantly informed the Bishop that I could not return to Egypt after this year. It will thus be seen that the Bishop in Jerusalem has done his best.

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FINANCIAL ADVISER'S REPORT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE. Sir,—Truly there seems no limit to human perversity. Who ever could have imagined that an official like the Financial Adviser could have been so naughty as to wantonly create alarm by questioning "the little game" of the benevolent gentlemen who are buying up all the land they can lay their hands on, in order to secure it for the poor fellah, in addition to providing the Government clerks and the public with profitable investments having a great future? Food is so cheap and rents are so low that such conduct is particularly hard on the Government clerk.

How fortunate it is that so clever and modest a man as "Admirer," who, evidently, knows all about this matter, should have come boldly forward to unmask this "bogy"; there is nothing like inflation about him or his remarks. What a contrast! Besides, "Admirer" explains everything so clearly and convincingly. Why, of course, it is self-evident, now that "Admirer" has explained it, that it is the natural consequence of the law of supply and demand that because land in Cairo and Alexandria is twice as cheap as similar land in Smyrna and Athens rents in the former cities should be twice as dear as in the latter ones. Everyone must now see that speculation, land and house grabbing, and company mongering have nothing to do with this result and that it must be indeed very grandmotherly to think they had. It was not frank either on the part of the Financial Adviser to pretend that his ideas on these matters were original. Why, Sir, the "Sunday Times" sounded what it had the audacity to call a "note of warning" some months since and made some very cutting remarks about Crozier, the Saceries, and the Banque Industrielle.

It is all clear now. Evidently, the local and the foreign banks which will not make any further advances on local securities and even demurred to renew existing advances were only trying to break down the market in order to buy one. Allons! En avant! Conspons le Conseiller Financier.—Yours truly, INNOCENT.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS. The Cunard S.S. Cyprus sailed yesterday afternoon direct for Liverpool with a full cargo, including 2,747 bales cotton. The Cunard S.S. Pavia is due here to-day from Finns.

DEATH OF LORD RITCHIE.

FATAL PARALYTIC STROKE.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE. LONDON, January 9. Lord Ritchie has had a paralytic stroke at Biarritz. (Renter)

LONDON, January 9. Lord Ritchie, who had a paralytic stroke at Biarritz, is dead. (Renter)

The death of Lord Ritchie has followed very suddenly after his elevation to the peerage. Born near Dundee in 1838, the Right Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie was educated at the City of London School, and entered business as a sugar refiner. He was thirty-six years of age before he gained admission to the House of Commons. At the general election of 1874 he stood for the Tower Hamlets, and won the seat from the Liberals. The moment was opportune. During the discussions on the vexed question of sugar bounties Mr. Ritchie made his mark as a businesslike speaker. On the resignation of Mr. Gladstone in 1885 Mr. Ritchie was chosen Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, and in the second Salisbury Administration was promoted to the Presidency of the Local Government Board. At first he was without a seat in the Cabinet, but ere long won a place within the inner circle. He introduced the great Local Government Bill of 1888 for the establishment of County Councils, and added to his reputation by the skill with which he piloted the measure through the House. After serving as an East-end member for over twenty years, Mr. Ritchie was defeated by a few votes at St. George's-in-the-East; but he was speedily selected to represent Croydon, and appointed President of the Board of Trade. Subsequently he was promoted by Mr. Balfour to the Home Office, and, on the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He left the Cabinet after the momentous debate upon the Finance Bill on June 9, 1903. Mr. Chaplin moved an amendment against the repeal of the corn-tax, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach explained the circumstances under which, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had imposed the tax. Coming to the speeches of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of retaliatory tariffs and Colonial preference, Sir Michael inquired whether they represented the views of the Cabinet or not. He could not believe that this was the policy of a united Government, and he appealed to those Ministers who disagreed with the Colonial Secretary to speak out. It was a dramatic moment. Mr. Ritchie accepted the challenge, and, reading evidently from a written document, delivered himself of this significant utterance:

So far as members of the Government who have spoken on this matter are concerned, all that has been said has been that the question of the preferential treatment of the Colonies should be discussed and inquired into. For my own part, I feel bound to say that I should be surprised if inquiry should show any practical means of carrying out that policy. I avow myself a convinced Free Trader. I do not share the views of those who think that any practical means can be devised for overcoming the difficulties which present themselves to me in connection with their proposals; and, as at present advised, I cannot be a party to a policy which, in my opinion, would be detrimental both to the country and to the Colonies.

After such an explicit declaration Mr. Ritchie's resignation was only a question of time. He received his peerage among the recent Resignation honours and elected to be entitled territorially after his birthplace, Dundee.

SPORT AND PLAY. RIFLE SHOOTING. 1st R. DUBLIN FUS. v. B.R.C. (ALEX.) The result of the shooting last Monday morning was in favour of the club, although by a smaller margin than previously. The day was fine and bright, but the moderate cross wind was very tricky and difficult to negotiate. Scores: B. R. C. (ALEX.)

Table with 4 columns: Name, Yds., Yds., Totals. Includes H. F. Dickson, H. Waddington, W. Lucas, P. Schilizzi, L. E. Radcliffe, A. O. Williams, C. Robertson, A. C. Rofe.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Yds., Yds., Totals. Includes Cl. Sgt. Byrne, Pr. Kinsella, Lieut. Smithwick, Major Rutherford, Cl. Sgt. Walton, Copt. Flood, Sgt. McKeown, Pr. Moran.

BAND PERFORMANCE. By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. C. Cox, commanding, and officers 2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the band will perform the following selection of music on the terrace, Grand Continental Hotel, to-morrow (Thursday) from 4 to 6 p.m.:—

- March of the Mountain Gnomes—Eilenberg. Overture—Egmont—Beethoven. Romance—Gilmot—Thomé. Piccolo Solo—Golden Sparks—Brewer. (Soloist, Cpl. O'Neal) Value—Entre Nous—Waldteufel. Song—Allerseelen—Lasson. Original Fantasia—Gipsy Life—Le Thiere. Intermesse—Marie—Williams. Selection—The Earl and the Girl—Caryl and Monkton. Regimental March.—Khedivial Anthem, God Save the King. R. WATSON RAMSBY, Bandmaster.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H.H. Prince Haider Pacha Fadel has submitted to the Khedive a French poem of congratulation on his Highness's accession anniversary.

The distinction "Istamboul Bayyasi," conferred by the Sultan on Sheikh Yahia, is, we believe, one of the highest religious honours conferred in Turkey, and carries with it the 2nd class of the Order of the Osmanian.

Sir Elwin Palmer is making rapid progress towards recovery and is now allowed to see a few visitors.

Crookshank Pacha is leaving Cairo to-night for Khartoum and will be absent for about four weeks from the capital.

Hussein Bey Rushdi, the new judge in the Mixed Court of Appeal, on Monday took the oath in regard to his new functions at Abdess Palace in the presence of the Khedive and the Minister of Justice.

The marriage of M. Maurice Campana, French Consul at Beyrouth, with Mlle Ecoffier, daughter of the manager of the Credit Lyonnais in Egypt, will take place on the 18th inst.

A woman conjuror and snake charmer had the honour to perform at the special request of Prince Charles of Sweden on Sheppard's terrace yesterday afternoon. His Royal Highness was greatly amused.

The Syrian Colony of Cairo is giving a "d'honneur" at 6 p.m. on Sunday next in honour of M. Chelkri Ganem, the clever author of Antar.

The following were the passengers by the P. S. Memnon, which left Assouan to-day: Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Briantochaninow, Mr. Blackitt Orr, Col. Singleton, Mr. Henry Crawford, Mrs. Ernest Hills, Miss Wynne Roberts, Mrs. C. P. Foadik, Miss M. E. Harrington, Mrs. Duguid, Mrs. R. T. Middleton, Miss Buchanan, Mr. Thomson, Dr. Nichols, Mr. Ernest G. Galden.

The following passengers left for the Nile by the P. S. Memnon yesterday: Dr. G. M. Tuttle, Mr. Edgar L. Perera, Commander and Mrs. Buckland, Mrs. Henry O. Bonnel, Miss L. Bonnell, Miss E. Bonnell, Miss L. Bonnell, Mrs. E. Holt, Miss A. Holt, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Tschobanaker, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Latham, Miss Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. L. Latham, Miss Isabel Emerson, Mrs. C. Hasler, Miss F. V. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Drummond Libbey, Mr. and Mrs. Nassau S. Stephens, Miss Jessie M. Macfarlan, Miss M. E. B. Macfarlan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wise, Miss Hall, Miss C. M. Prati, Mrs. C. F. Froya, Mr. Wm. H. van Arsdale, Mrs. van Arsdale, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Sanny, Miss Annie Stewart Evans, Miss Alice Evans, Miss Annie Hasfield, Mr. J. Ryzaikowski, Dr. Manoel Hetty, Marchese d'A. grogn, Miss A. M. Kilham, Miss F. B. Kilham, Miss S. C. Kilham, Mr. O. F. Wells, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Rosa, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Kennedy, Miss Alice Kennedy, Miss D. Skarratt, Mr. Waldvogel, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Steel, Dr. Sam S. Kneass.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO. NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT. Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation at Government Officials.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGE. 236 BRANCHES. French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters. ALEXANDRIA: 23 Rue de l'Église Copte. CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kassef. TRAVEL LESSON FREE.

MOROCCO QUESTION.

AMICABLE SOLUTION PROBABLE

ITALY IN A QUANDARY

LONDON, January 9.

Commencing on the White Book, the Press considers that it indicates that an amicable solution is probable, though doubts are expressed as to German designs on the Atlantic coast.

ROME, January 9.

The Press is perplexed at the approach of the Morocco Conference. If Italy support Germany she will be confronted by France and Great Britain united.

PARIS, January 9.

The French mission at the Algerias Conference has left for Spain.

BERLIN, January 9.

The report of a bellicose speech of the Emperor to his Generals is denied.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

ROWDY MEETINGS.

LONDON, January 9.

All the leaders of both sides made speeches yesterday evening: the fiscal and Chinese labour questions formed the chief topics.

Speaking at Manchester, Mr. Balfour dealt at length with the Chinese labour question, declaring that the Liberals did not intend to make any alteration in the present system.

CHINESE LABOUR.

LORD SELBORNE'S PROTEST.

LONDON, January 9.

A correspondence relating to Chinese labour has been published. Lord Elgin first directed that every step should be taken to prevent the shipment of 14,700 Chinese, already licensed.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THE FIRST POLLING.

LONDON, January 9.

The first polling at the General Elections will take place at Ipswich on the 12th inst.

BLOODSHED IN THE CAUCASUS.

ARMENIANS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 9.

An official statement accuses the Armenians as being responsible for bloodshed in the Caucasus. It announces that vigorous repressive measures will be taken.

NORTHERN MANCHURIA.

RUSSO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

PEKING, January 9.

China is negotiating a fresh agreement with Russia concerning Northern Manchuria.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. DOUMER ELECTED PRESIDENT.

PARIS, January 9.

The Chamber has re-assembled, and elected M. Doumer as President. This is regarded as increasing the prospect of his being elected to succeed M. Loubet as President of the Republic.

PARIS, January 9.

M. Doumer has been elected President of the Chamber by 287 votes, against 269 given to M. Sarrien.

CRETAN REFORM.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, January 9.

Major Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law has been appointed British representative at the International Commission of enquiry into financial administrative reforms in Crete.

BARON VON RICHTHOFEN.

HAS APOPLECTIC STROKE.

BERLIN, January 9.

Baron von Richthofen has had a stroke of apoplexy.

EGYPTOLOGY.

ALEXANDRIA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

No. 7 of the new series of the "Bulletin de la Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie" has just been presented to the members, published under the editorship of Dr. Professor E. Breccia, and affords an excellent sample of the good work carried on by the society.

The inscriptions include a Greek one, probably of Cleopatra III. and Ptolemy I., with, if this attribution is correct, the same regal formulae as found in papyri of their date.

The chief monograph in the journal is that of Dr. Breccia upon Herakleopolis Magna, founded upon personal visits to Ashmunieh, as well as upon all the data he has carefully collected from the classics and modern archaeologists.

Another interesting essay is that of Mr. C.C. Edgar upon a terra-cotta representation of the Archimedeal screw, which, as is well known, was a mechanical contrivance for raising water, and so useful for irrigation in Egypt.

An article by the late Mr. Dotlich describes various monuments in the Alexandria Museum. A grey granite head is assigned to Alexander IV., son of Alexander the Great.

The reviews contain a summary of Signor Girolamo Vitelli's "Papii Fiorentini" in which he commences publishing the vast Florentine collection of Greek Egyptian papyri.

A Greek inscription from Herakleopolis in the Corpus of Greek inscriptions confirms this, as does another from it, now at Alexandria, of the time of Ptolemy Apuleus, which mentions the city officials.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT AT ALEXANDRIA. REGISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that all British subjects residing within the district of this consulate are bound to register themselves during the month of January.

NAVY CONTRACTS. PORT SAID AND SUEZ.

TENDERS are hereby invited for new Contracts for the supply of Fresh Beef, Mutton, Vegetables, Soft Bread, and Water to His Majesty's Ships at Port Said and Suez for twelve months from 1st April 1906.

Prices should be quoted in English currency. Forms of Application can be obtained from the Navy Agent, British Consulate, Port Said, to whom tenders should be sent in duplicate, in sealed envelope, in time to be received not later than the 31st January 1906.

(signed) D. A. CAMERON, Navy Agent, British Consulate, Port Said, 6th January 1906.

Victoria College.

NOTICE OF SALE BY AUCTION. The Executive Committee of the Victoria College hereby give notice that on the 22nd January 1906 at 4 p.m. at H.B.M. Consulate, Alexandria, the land and buildings belonging to the College situate in Alexandria, near the Ramleh Railway Station will be offered for sale by public auction.

Victoria College.

AVIS DE VENTE AUX ENCHERES

Le Comité Exécutif du Victoria College prévient le public, qu'il mettra en vente aux enchères publiques le 22me jour de Janvier 1906 à 4 h. de relevée au Consulat de S.M. Britannique à Alexandrie, les terrains et constructions lui appartenant sis à Alexandrie, près la Gare de Ramleh.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS

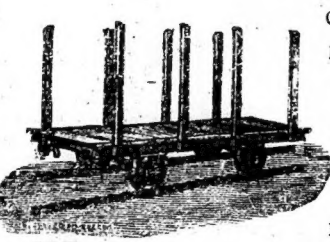
For the Liver & Kidneys are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional).

DR. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, ulcers, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humors, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally.

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD.

Portable and permanent railways. Passenger and goods cars. Tipping and platform wagons for all purposes. Locomotives from 10-100 H.P.



OFFICES: CAIRO: Sharia el-Madabegh No 32 (Coronel Buildings, near the National Bank.) ALEXANDRIA: Porte Rosette-street, No. 5.

The Egyptian Enterprise and Development Company. AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur d'informer MM. les Actionnaires que sur les 24.000 actions nouvelles, dont l'émission a été décidée par l'Assemblée Générale extraordinaire du 15 Décembre, 16.000 actions leur ont été réservées, à raison de 1 action nouvelle pour 1 action ancienne, au prix de £11, l'action.

Elections Municipales

ASSOCIATION DU COMMERCE D'IMPORTATION AVIS

La liste pour l'année 1906 des électeurs importateurs est affichée au Gouvernement, à la Municipalité, à la Bourse Khédiviale et au Siège de l'Association du 10 au 25 janvier.

Société Internationale des Employés D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIÈGE SOCIAL RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT OFFRES

Un employé, connaissant l'anglais, l'italien et le français cherche un emploi de comptable. Une maison de Nouveautés (importante) demande un employé pour la vente.

N.B.— Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir. Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD. CAPITAL 10,000,000 FRS

Sole Agents for Egypt and Sudan of: COMPTOIR METALLURGIQUE EGYPTIEN Bridge and iron works.

HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS CO

R. HORNBY & SONS, LTD., GRANTHAM, (ENGLAND). Fixed and portable oil engines.

KIRCHNER & CO., LEIPZIG.

CARL MEISSNER, HAMBURG

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF STEAM PLOUGHING ENGINES

TO PLOUGH 8 TC 20 FEEDS PER DAY.

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McLAREN'S STEAM PLOUGHS. SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND CROP. ESTABLISHED 1876. IMPROVED COMPOUND ENGINES. Balance Ploughs. Turning CULTIVATORS. Harrows. Water Carts. STEEL ROPES of very best quality. CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO J. & H. McLAREN, MIDLAND ENGINE WORKS LEEDS. ENGLAND. Codes used: A.B.C. 4th and 5th editions. LIEBERS. Cable Address "McLAREN LEEDS".

G. MARCUS & Co. SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT FOR MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED. Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited OF HAMBURG. (COVERS ALSO BURGLARY RISKS.) The National Assurance Company of Ireland. Now assumed by the Yorkshire Fire & Life Insurance Coy. Established 1824. Fire Insurance Policies granted on all approved Descriptions of Property, at moderate rates, ALEXANDRIA, Maison A. N. Assz. Rue Constantinople. CAIRO, Hochhaus 17-114-908

The LANCET describes it as "MR. BENDER'S admirable preparation." BENGERS FOOD FOOD for INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED. Delicious, Nutritive and Digestible. BENGERS FOOD is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by infants and invalids. English and American Travellers can obtain supplies from or through CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA: O. Culicotti & Co. CAIRO: Max Fischer, Walker & Meimachi, Ltd.

T. G. TRIANDAS No. 7, Rue de l'Église Debbane, ALEXANDRIA. ESTD. 1871 THORNES HIGH CLASS WHISKY. R. THORNE & SONS LTD DISTILLERS GREENOCK LONDON ABERLOUR, GLENLIVET

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is BARLEY WATER. The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use Robinson's PATENT BARLEY. It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store. Manufacturers: KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND. Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

MARSEILLE GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE & PAIX THE PALACE HOTEL (Sea-Side.) Restaurant La Reserve et Palais de la Bouillabaisse Corniche. Honoured by Their Majesties THE KING & QUEEN OF ENGLAND. L. ROCHARD, Nouchvander, of the Carlton, London. Established 1891. Telegrams "EVANS, Port Said." CHARLES EVANS, Passenger, Shipping, Custom House and Forwarding Agent, ROYAL CHAMBERS, PORT SAID. Strict personal attention guaranteed. 37042-31-13-008 Correspondence every where. AGENT FOR "THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE." LUCERNE. HOTEL EUROPE. FIRST CLASS. NEW MANAGEMENT. 37098-37-3-906 Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said.

MEDICAL EXAMINER
Of the United States Treasury Recommends
Pe-ru-na.

Prominent Physicians Endorse Pe-ru-na.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U.S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering."
"Follow sufferers, Peruna will cure you." -Llewellyn Jordan.

Doctors have been loathe to endorse a catarrh remedy because catarrh and catarrhal diseases have puzzled the medical fraternity for many decades.

The popular endorsement that Peruna has received at the hands of the people have induced a great many doctors to try the remedy.

More prominent physicians use and endorse Peruna each year. Dr. A. Morgan, 214 Gater street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "Regular physicians do not, as a rule, endorse patent medicines. I have, however, found in my practice that Peruna is a notable exception and not at all like any other medicine generally sold as patent medicine."

"In examining it I find that it is a scientifically prepared medicine, composed of herbal remedies of high medicinal value.

"It is a specific for catarrh of the head, lungs or stomach, a fine remedy for female troubles, and invaluable to mothers and children.

"After fevers or other protracted illness, it is one of the best tonics I know of to restore the system to normal condition and I recommend it to convalescents.

"It is a high class family remedy, good for young and old." -A. Morgan.

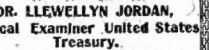
Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day.

Robert R. Roberts, M.D., Washington, D. C., writes: "Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients." -Robert R. Roberts.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggists will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria Egypt.



DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner United States Treasury.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does.

Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics. One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

MAX FISCHER, Cairo and Alexandria.

*NEW EGYPT.

Not long ago, in reviewing a serious book on Egypt, we said that the people of this country have at least the privilege of "seeing themselves as others see them." The book we now have before us again renews that privilege. Its author tells us that he does not write for his Egyptian friends but rather for the casual visitor. We take this as it is meant, and if anything we might say further conveys the idea that the book is somewhat shallow, we do not wish it to be considered a reproach. The opening chapter on Alexandria is a bright contrast to the few scornful lines with which many writers on Egypt dismiss further allusion to our town. It is strange that so little of the milk of human kindness appears to enter into the composition of the men who write on Egyptology; they seem unable to appreciate anything which belongs to modern times, but write as though they were on excellent terms with the people of remote dynasties. If the ancient Egyptian could only have seen in prophetic vision how in the dim future vandals were to come to this country, to pry into the secrets of his tomb and to scatter over the face of the earth all that the great object of his life had been to conceal, it is difficult to picture the loathing with which he would have regarded his would-be friends.

But to return to the more pleasing task before us. Our author is evidently a man of some taste. He says several very pretty things about Alexandrian ladies, or at least about such of them as are to be seen driving in Cherif Pacha-street or on the Ramleh road. The keynote to the whole book is that he deals only with the "crème de la crème." He gives us beautiful portraits of many people, but few of them much below the rank of a Cabinet Minister; most of these portraits look about ten to fifteen years younger than many of the originals we are used to see walking about in the streets. We hasten to say that this remark does not apply to the excellent full-page portraits of Lord and Lady Cromer. With the exception of a couple of portraits of hotel-keepers, which are made on a very small scale, the author only leaves the class above-mentioned to give us a good many portraits of dancing girls. There are also several illustrations of local scenes, all in the best style of photography. We have called attention to the illustrations, not only because they merit it but also because they give a good idea of the whole book. All the information comes from above and is derived principally from interviews with the Khedive, Ministers, and Consul-General. Of course an author who has access to such excellent sources of knowledge cannot be expected to care much for the "man in the street," and consequently we do not

hear much about him or his concerns or opinions, but the book is written in a pleasant style, and conveys some useful and interesting information.

Although the author writes in good English we do not think he is an Englishman. There are several passages in the book which do not comply with the unwritten English laws of good taste; it looks as though the author's association with princess and princesses in Cairo have made it difficult for him to appreciate some of his fellow-passengers up the Nile. He is more particularly severe on the ladies. We will refer to one passage, the incident described on pages 237 and 238. If such an incident were worth recording, surely the author would have been better inspired if, instead of the reflections he makes on it, he had simply said "honi soit qui mal y pense." If a book such as the one before us is to be widely read, it should appeal to women as well as to men, but the passages to which we allude will certainly interfere with appreciation by the former.

We think, too, that the author expresses opinions much too freely on important subjects, with which he is evidently but very little acquainted. For instance, with reference to the Assouan dam, he states on behalf of a celebrated archaeologist, - whose name he is careful not to give, - not only the opinion that the dam will not last long, but also, that it has already shifted about eight feet. This is a statement of a fact that must be apparent to every one who visits the dam. Either it is a true or false assertion. If it were true, or if it were inches instead of feet, it would only be too apparent to the hundreds of people who must have seen it since the author's friend, and is it at all likely that if, this were so, they could have refrained from announcing to the world so important a fact? The author is apparently afraid that some reader might take him seriously, so in the following page he gives us the published reassuring opinions of Sir W. Garstin and Sir B. Baker, authorities who will, we think, on this subject, put his archaeological friend in the shade. This is a matter involving such vast responsibilities and consequences, that we do not think it is good taste to make it the subject of a joke in any book, however frivolous.

The author gives us what he is pleased to call "The unpublished history of the Abyssinian War," alluding to the ill-fated expedition sent there by Ismail Pacha in 1876. It is, we suppose, still, too early to write the real history of this war, but we are prepared to say that when it is written, it will be something very different from the description above referred to. There are several men still living in Alexandria who formed part of that expedition, and who can give a much more authentic account of it. In most of the more serious matters referring to Egypt the author is not very fortunate in his allusions, but this does not apply to his remarks on the Sudan,

which are characterised by a very much more serious tone, and an apparently much more acute observation, with reference to all matters south of Wady Halfa. We say with pleasure that this part of the book gives us in concise form the most accurate and up-to-date picture of the Sudan as it is that we have yet seen. The author seems to have an exceedingly clear insight of the modern Sudan question, its inception, its development, and its future prospects, and in his final chapter on Fashoda he gives a clear and comprehensive view of an exceedingly difficult and complicated situation. If the visitor to the Sudan studies carefully the latter part of this book, he will go there equipped with a very useful amount of information.

The printing and illustration of the book leave nothing to be desired; the latter has attained a considerable degree of artistic success, and we never remember seeing a book in which the portraits are more life-like; the index is very complete and convenient for reference.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Table with columns: Direction of wind, Force of Anemometer, State of Sea, Barometer corrected, Evaporation, State of Clouds, Max. Temp. in the shade, Min. do., Humidity, Rainfall in inches.

There is no change in the weather conditions to-day. Yesterday continued fine, and the morning air was crisp and bracing. The barometer is falling. The moon rises to-day at 5.31 p.m. and sets at 6.30 a.m.

OTHER STATIONS.

Table with columns: Stations, Max. temp. in the shade, Min. temp. in the shade, State of Sea.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Table with columns: Stations, Barom., Wind, Temp., State of Sea.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Table with columns: Jan. 1 First Quarter, 10 Full Moon, 17 Last Quarter, 24 New Moon.

Advertisement for 'Sandy Macdonald' 10 Years Old Scotch Whisky. Includes image of a whisky bottle and text: 'What is Whisky? "/>

Advertisement for Lancaster House, Cairo. Text: 'Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable.'

Advertisement for Credit Lyonnais. Text: 'Société Anonyme CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS'

Advertisement for American Refrigerators and Sewing Machines. Text: 'AMERICAN REFRIGERATORS 24 to \$30 - DESKS 25 to \$25 TYPENRITERS 25 to \$20. SEWING MACHINES 25 to \$15.'

Circulaire H. de Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Caire, 9 janvier. Londres, qui nous avait transmis, pour samedi passé, des cours invariables sur les valeurs égyptiennes, nous a signalé, pour hier, la National Bank et l'Agricole en baisse de 1/8. L'Unifiée est renseignée en 1/2 livre de hausse, après avoir perdu 3/8 dans la séance précédente. La Daira est restée stationnaire à 17 5/8.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier a fléchi, samedi dernier, de 12 francs à 795; hier elle a coté à ce même prix. La Banque d'Athènes a baissé de 2 francs à 181.

Notre marché des valeurs a été, ce matin, calme sur les Banques. La National et l'Agricole ont coté à leurs prix de samedi passé. La Banque d'Athènes s'est inscrite à 183. Le Comptoir Financier a avancé à 4 1/2 acheteurs.

Le Crédit Foncier, toujours mouvementé, a ouvert à 779 pour clôture à 802. En bonne tendance, l'Improvements Corporation a gagné 3/16 à 4 18/16. L'Immobilier a fléchi à 855. Les dividendes Tramways d'Alexandrie ont remonté à 300, en hausse de 10 francs.

Dans le groupe des hôtels, les Baehler ont avancé à 3 15/16 acheteurs et les Anglo-Américain à 5 7/8. Les Nungovitch restent à 11 3/4. Parmi les petites valeurs, les New Egyptian sont recherchées à 29 sh. et les Nils Cold Storage à 0 18/16.

L'Improvements Corporation vient de vendre à Choubrah, un lot de 32 feddans de terrains à bâtir, dans lequel cette Société avait une participation d'un cinquième. Les bénéfices résultant de cette opération pour la Société se sont élevés à 28,000 livres, c'est-à-dire que le profit de cette seule transaction représente une somme de 5 1/2 pour cent sur le capital versé.

La Société commence donc brillamment son deuxième exercice.

Nous avons enregistré dans notre dernière Circulaire la nouvelle suivant laquelle l'Egyptian Investment and Agency distribuerait prochainement un dividende de 10 0/0 par action sur le capital versé, ce qui, pour l'action complètement libérée, constituerait simplement du 2 et 1/3 pour cent.

Ajoutons, pour compléter cette information, que 2,000 livres seraient portées en même temps à la réserve.

De l'état comparatif annuel publié par la Brasserie des Pyramides sur les ventes de bière et de glace effectuées par la Société, il ressort que le surplus de 1905 sur l'année précédente s'élève à la somme appréciable de £5,955.

Nous avions dit l'autre jour que la Société était en train d'établir son bilan et qu'on s'attendait à la distribution d'un dividende de 4%. Suivant des informations plus précises, il s'agit en réalité, d'un dividende de 5%. On pouvait, parait-il, donner davantage, mais, par esprit de prudence, le conseil d'administration a préféré s'en tenir à cette répartition raisonnable.

On sait qu'un groupe dit "Anglo-Belgian Co." avait acheté le railway du Fayoum. Or, le conseil de la Communauté protestante copte, tuteur de M. Wiersa Bootor (qui est détenteur de la majeure partie des actions de la Société, mais est en même temps interdit) est intervenu et a annulé la vente. On ajoute qu'en l'état le groupe anglo-belge s'est empressé de se désister.

En attendant, le railway ne semble guère aller comme sur des roulettes. Une pétition adressée au gouvernement par les notables de la province expose et quement la déplorable administration du chemin de fer.

D'autre part, les négociants se plaignent amèrement de la façon dont leurs marchandises sont traitées. Suivant le correspondant de "l'Egyptian Gazette" un avocat de Medinet El-Fayoum, Attia Effendi, a constaté que deux boîtes de fromage à lui adressées avaient été à moitié dévorées par les employés de la station!

Apparemment, le personnel de la Compagnie est affamé, ce qui ne serait, d'ailleurs, pas invraisemblable, vu qu'il a été mis depuis longtemps à la portion congrue.

Le Tribunal Mixte du Caire a prononcé ce matin son jugement dans le procès en réemption intenté par Rifky pachas à Nungovitch bey à la suite de l'achat fait par ce dernier du Mans House.

Rifky pachas a obtenu gain de cause et de-vient, partant, propriétaire de l'hôtel Mans House et des terrains qui en dépendent.

Les cours du coton sont arrivés en légère hausse d'Amérique. Hier, le Mai a regagné 5 points et l'Octobre 2 points. Le disponible est resté invarié à 11.75 après avoir perdu 10 points dans la séance précédente.

Les arrivages ont été de 60,000 balles contre 27,000. Liverpool continue à être en petite réaction. Ici, le Mars a ouvert, ce matin, à 15 15/32 pour clôture à 15 9/16.

MM. H. de Vries et Boutigny, agents de change, se chargent de l'exécution de tous ordres de Bourse (valeurs et marchandises) sur les marchés de Londres, Paris, Bruxelles, Anvers, Liverpool et New-York. La Circulaire quotidienne de la maison est envoyée sur demande.

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Advertisement for Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., Limited. Text: 'Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Province of Bohara, Gharbiel, Dakahlieh, Charkeieh and Galioubieh Through services for goods between all stations of the Company and over 100 principal stations of the State Railway in Upper and Lower Egypt. Goods may also be through-booked from or to any station on Helouan Railway. The Company has 90 stations opened for public Telegraph Service in conjunction with all offices of the Government Telegraph Department. For time tables, tariffs and information apply to the offices at Cairo, Alexandria, Damashour, Tantah, Zagazig or Saïda Zenab.'

Advertisement for Apollinaris. Text: 'SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1/2-BOTTLES, AND 1/4-BOTTLES (SPLITS). Apollinaris "The Queen of Table Waters." BOTTLED ONLY WITH ITS OWN NATURAL GAS AND ONLY AT THE APOLLINARIS SPRING, NEUENAUH, GERMANY.'

Advertisement for Lemco. Text: 'LEMCO "Energy Packed." The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.'

Advertisement for Brand's Essence of Beef. Text: 'BRAND'S ESSENCE of BEEF INVALUABLE IN ALL CASES OF Exhaustion and enfeebled Digestion. BRAND & CO., Ltd., MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.'

Advertisement for Fussell's Milk and Pure Rich Cream. Text: 'FUSSELL'S MILK AND PURE RICH CREAM "Butterfly" Brands. Quite Pure. NINE GOLD MEDALS. If unobtainable locally write to: FUSSELL & CO., LTD., London, England.'

Advertisement for Allen, Alderson & Co. Limited. Text: 'SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RUSTON, PROUPO & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN. Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills. Patent Ribbon-making Threshing Machines. MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM. Cotton Ginning Machinery. MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS. Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries. THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON. Grinding and Pulverising Machinery. MESSRS. CAMELL, LAIRD & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD. Steel Balls, springs, buffers, &c. - Patent sand blast files. MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON. Steam and Manual Fire Engines. MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LD., PREDDLETON, MANCHESTER. The Camel Bread Baling, etc., etc. Ratner's Safes. THE ENGBERG RICE HULLER. Gilkes Vortex Turbines. MESSRS. A. RANSOME & CO., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT. Wood Working Machinery and Appliances. McORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS. PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Horse Hoist, Seed, Drills, etc., etc. OLIVER PLOUGHS. Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTUOH. Agent in Khartoum: RIETI & BERTELLI.'

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DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle) Séance du 9 Janvier 1906. Présents MM. A. Balli, président, E. Benachi, P. Fendler, Mansour Bey Youssaf, Soliman Bey Abani, E. Stross, Dr. G. Valentin, G. Zervadsky, membres, P. Chataway, administrateur, I. Sadky Bey, secrétaire.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie) De dépit d'une baisse assez sensible à Londres, ici notre marché montre du soutien et même de l'animation.

Calendar of Coming Events.

- ALEXANDRIA. January. Wed. 10. Alhambra. French operetta company in Gillette de Narbonne. 9.15. Thurs. 11. Zizinia Theatre. Debut of French comedy company. 9.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For CRETE, by the S.S. Byzantion, sailed on the 30th Dec. Various, 10 bales cotton, 286 bags rice, 100 bags natron, 12 bags beans, 89 bales skins, 44 bales empty zembils, 10 bales tobacco, 371 empty casks, 21 packages sundries.

For PIREUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Koseir, sailed on the 3rd Jan. Various, 500 bags rice, 545 packages vegetables, 171 packages henna, 50 packages dates, 123 packages sundries.

For BARCELONA and MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Marie Elizabeth, sailed on the 4th Jan. Various, 2,033 bales cotton, 23 packages sundries.

For NANTES and ENGLAND, by the S.S. Vaering, sailed on the 4th Jan. Various, 324 packages empty bags, 10 empty casks.

For MARSEILLES Banded Stores, 83 cases eggs, 15 cases furniture Salt & Soda Co., 50 barrels oil P. L. Rolin, 176 packages old zinc Z. C. Zayan, 39 barrels old copper Behrend & Co., 261 bags rice L. Onofrio, 30 cases eggs Papatesio, 81 cases tomatoes Nadouri Bay, 226 bags rice Various, 50 packages sundries

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR. ARRIVALS. Jan. 9. Singapore, Ital. s. Alexandretta and Jaffa, Florio Rubattino. Amana, Brit. s. Port Said, Tamvaco.

Stat du marché de ce jour, cot.: Inchangés Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 32691 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 16271.

CLOTURE DE LA BOURSE KHÉDIVIALE

Table with columns for various commodities like Coton, Graines de coton, and their prices. Includes sub-sections for REMAQUES and ARRIVAGES.

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 10 janvier 1906 Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

COTONS

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5h. p.m. à la Bourse Khédiviale). Tal. 15 7/32 Livraison Janvier 15 19/32 Mars 15 27/32 Mai 14 15/32 Novembre

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

10 janvier 1906. (11h.55 a.m.) Coton - Clôture du marché du 9 janvier: Calme, cours sans changement.

Stat du marché de ce jour, cot.: Inchangés Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 32691 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 16271.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

LOSING REPORTS LIVERPOOL, January 9, 12.55 p.m. Sales of the day... Of which Egyptian... American new maize, Spot per cmta...

LOSING REPORTS

WASHINGTON, January 9. In the census of the Bureau of Agricultural it is stated that the cotton ginned up to the 1st instant amounts to 9,731,773.

LOSING REPORTS

NEW ORLEANS, January 9. Cotton Spot... Futures March... May...

LOSING REPORTS

PARIS, January 9. Bourse de 9 janvier 1906 COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

LOSING REPORTS

THE GRAMME HAVAS BOURSE de 9 janvier 1906 COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

RAMLH RAILWAY COMPANY

REPORTS Billets Abonnements et Divers An. cour. 681 L.E. 190 L.R. 190

RAMLH RAILWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 1er jan. au samedi 6 jan. 1906 Billets Abonnements et Divers

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T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets
ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.

LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.

CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.

Great Choice of Rich Designs.

MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON

Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.
25366—31-1-906

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PARIS, JANUARY 2.

We do not know whether even now M. Loubet may not remain at the Elysée for another term, in spite of his announced fixed determination to retire into private life. The French New Year deputations to him on behalf of the Council of State and other public bodies put very warmly their regrets at this determination, and their wish that it could have been otherwise. But the only chance seems to lie in the possibility that the election of a President might result in a deadlock, say, between M. Doumer and M. Fallières, from which escape might be sought in a sudden "stampede" for M. Loubet. If that should come about, it would be a result that would be regarded with great pleasure in England, where M. Loubet is universally considered an old friend whom we all know and esteem. However, the new President, whoever he may be, will certainly carry on the Entente Cordiale.

All the indications continue to show that at least the two Powers chiefly concerned are entering the Morocco Conference prepared for the worst, though hoping for the best. The French Northern Squadron is lying ready to sail for an unknown destination within an hour or two of the order being given, both France and Germany have the reserves warned for mobilisation, and now comes the news that the French Mediterranean Squadron is being rapidly prepared for active service. Toulon sees with activity in overhauling ships, and in getting on board all the ships their full complement of ammunition, coal, and supplies.

William II. in a new rôle—that of the pacific Kaiser—has given the French papers a good deal of material for comment and speculation, and they have not been slow to avail themselves of the occasion offered by the German Emperor's recent utterances, as reported by the "Times." At the same time, it would be a mistake to suppose that Frenchmen take for granted everything that the Kaiser chooses to say. In spite of his repeated attempts at a reconciliation with France a reconciliation for which neither France nor Germany is yet ready—the French have always looked askance at His Majesty's advances. They do not desire at present anything more than his passive neutrality. And whenever he has tried to force a commencement of closer relations between the two countries, the citizens of the Republic have met his overtures with studied coolness. It may be that this attitude on the part of a people whom Germany once humiliated has played its part in the reaction in the Emperor's sentiments. For it cannot be said that His Majesty has lately shown any very pronounced desire to be conciliatory to France. Be that as it may, when William II. somewhat theatrically exclaims: "I do not want war," Frenchmen are apt to shrug their shoulders, and ask: "Why don't you give us some proof of it, instead of quarrelling with us over Morocco?" Writing in the "Aurore," M. G. Clemenceau says: "No one will be more satisfied than myself if peace be assured. But I beg to be excused for not joining in the delight if the only guarantee is the one dramatically given by William II.—the sentiment of his 'duty towards God and his people.' I alone can take a decision, he proclaims with magnificence. What a solid foundation for peace or for war! For there is no boasting in this. The German people in this matter has not the right to be consulted. When William II. considers that his 'duty towards God' and towards his subjects is to make a warlike decision, that people will have to rush to the slaughter." M. André Mévil, who has travelled in Germany and knows the German, who has also adapted for France a book on the intimate life of the German Emperor which was suppressed in the Fatherland, writes on the same subject in the "Echo de Paris": "It is more than ever our duty to be on the 'qui vive.' It is the more prudent course. We must not allow fine phrases to have too great an effect, but must say to ourselves that the only way of preventing a conflict is to be strong and united, and to remain faithful to our friends." In this last phrase resides the secret of France's determination to be dignified and fearless in face of the sometimes arrogant attitude of the German Government. France has an alliance with Russia, and she has made friends with England, and if Germany goes too far she knows that her friends will not desert her in her hour of need. And what is perhaps more significant—Germany knows that too.

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M. Marc Landry has provoked his fellow Frenchmen by the recital of simple facts. In an article in the "Figaro" he tells them of Germany's maritime expansion. Her mercantile marine now occupies second place among those of the maritime Powers, and greatly surpasses that of France. The Hamburg-American and

Norddeutscher-Lloyd lines are the "most important of the whole world," and possess the largest, most rapid, and most modern vessels. To protect this expansion of commercial interests such thought is being taken for the navy that the strictly military expenditure thereon shows an increase amounting to £6,800,000 in twelve years. That, comments M. Landry, is a burden the Empire can bear tolerably well, owing to the rapid increase of its wealth and population. The German Socialists might contradict M. Landry, but some colour is lent to his statement by a document published by the German Naval Department, which shows that whereas the German naval expenditure amounts to about 3s. 9d. per head of the population, the French is 6s. 5d.

A society has been formed in France which is to all intents and purposes a branch organisation of a company called the English Investments Corporation (Limited). The money collected for the French clergy is to be handed over for safe keeping to this corporation, which will undertake to prove itself worthy of its name. A pamphlet explaining the aim of the English Investments Corporation is now being circulated among Catholic capitalists. It says:—

"We have wished to place ourselves under the protecting and liberal axis of a Great Power. . . . We have wished to concentrate in a single and common treasure all the resources of Catholic munificence. . . . This capital will be accumulated in the largest banks in England in the hands of the cleverest and most upright financiers under the control of jurists and bishops."

Beneficent as the changes produced by French rule in Madagascar are in the aggregate, they have given rise to one serious drawback. Taxation now presses so heavily on the natives that the poorer classes can no longer afford to buy imported merchandise. Cotton fabrics are especially affected, the import duty on these necessities having been gradually raised from 3 per cent. to 8 per cent., involving an increase of 25 per cent. in price to the purchaser. It is a difficulty with which England has often been confronted since she became an Empire-builder. Civilisation and industrial development run away with a good deal of money at first, and that can only be obtained by raising additional revenue. For a considerable period, too, military and police charges are certain to be heavy, while no European Power that has annexed uncivilised territory can hold back from educational improvements. When under native rule, the Malagasy contrived to get on quite comfortably without these exhausting drains on the inland Treasury, and so could afford to spend freely on foreign manufactures of one sort or another. Now that they have to practise self-denial for the attainment of definite objects not yet appreciated or even believed in, they naturally regard French rule as anything but an unmixed benefit. But it is a safe prediction that the next generation will be otherwise minded.

What is the dividing line between an old master and a modern painting or sculpture? In history, the line between ancient and modern has long been drawn about the middle of the 16th century, or, to be precise, at the battle of Pavia. But in art the question has up to the present been left to be the sport of the experts. Within the past few days, however, a Paris tribunal has given a defining judgment which finally settles the point as far as France is concerned. It now only remains to be seen whether the verdict of France in such a matter is the verdict of the world, as would have been the case 150 years ago. This contemporary judgment of Paris is that every work of art executed prior to 1800 may logically be labelled "ancient"; every one subsequent to 1800 is "modern."

On the hypothesis that a man of full age may safely take unto himself a wife without consulting his grandmother, sundry bold reformers are trying to bring the French marriage laws up to date. It sounds almost incredible, but is none the less a fact, that a Frenchman under twenty-five years of age, whose parents are dead and whose grandfather grandmother is alive, cannot enter the married state without the written authority of both or either of them. Should the grandparent refuse, a formal request called an *acte respectueux*, must be served, and after a certain lapse of time the wedding may take place. These provisions are the cause of a host of vexatious formalities. As an instance, we may take the case (cited by the Comte d'Hanouseville) of a man of twenty-four, whose parents were alive, and a girl of twenty-one, whose only living relative was her maternal grandmother. The would-be bride and bridegroom lived in Paris, but were born in the country. When they went before the registrar in Paris the lady was asked to produce certificates of her own birth and the death of her parents and the paternal grandfather, as well as her grandmother's consent, duly attested. The bridegroom was required to show his birth

certificate, the written approval of his father and mother, and proof that he had complied with the military service law. Both parties to the marriage were further called upon to prove publication of their intentions in their respective birthplaces and in the districts inhabited by the bridegroom's parents and the bride's grandmother. The poor have neither the time nor the money requisite for these formalities. The result is cohabitation without marriage and the large proportion of illegitimate births which forms a permanent feature in French vital statistics. The latter show, at the same time, that the rate of mortality is much higher amongst illegitimate than legitimate children. It seems fair to assume, therefore, that a simplification of the marriage laws would contribute towards a much-needed increase in the population of France. A Clerical Deputy, the Abbe Lemire, has brought in a Bill to lower the age limit from twenty-five to twenty-one and to do away with the *acte respectueux* after the age of thirty, but it does not appear that public opinion is yet ripe for the reform. The law as it stands is directed against improvident matches, and prudent restrictions of this kind appeal strongly to the French character. Nothing, however, can alter the fact that France is falling behind in the struggle for existence, and is poorer every year, in comparison with Germany, by as many lives as a disastrous war would cost her.

The French papers—like the English—are occasionally sad reading, and disappointed affection more frequently than anything else furnishes the material. A typically Parisian story was told a day or two ago, the outcome of a particularly sad case of abandonment and despair. Imagine a dashing young cavalry officer, who, in a provincial garrison town, falls violently in love with a pretty little dressmaker, eighteen years of age. The cavalry officer is a man of good family, with lots of money to spend; the little dressmaker is a poor girl and an orphan. Is it surprising that she falls an easy victim to what at the beginning was a case of genuine love at first sight on each side? Mithazet soon induced her to give up her needle and thread, installed her in an elegant flat near the barracks, and visited her on every possible occasion. For a time, while love's young dream continued, the pair of tort-doves were very happy. When the young officer's term of military service expired, he took his idol to Paris, and all went merry as before. But soon their glided existence was clouded over. Mithazet's father got an inkling of what was going on, and insisted on a rupture. He had arranged a marriage for his son with the daughter of a wealthy merchant and the young officer must comply with his father's wishes. Otherwise he would be cut off with a shilling. Reluctantly he made up his mind to obey. But he said nothing to Lucienne, the little dressmaker. She found out everything, however, and on the day of the wedding, when her lover, the man who had abandoned her, came out of his lodgings decked for his wedding with another, she reproached him bitterly for his desertion, and threw the contents of a bottle of vitriol over him. The record ends as follows: he was attended to in a neighbouring chemist's shop, and afterwards taken home. It is feared he will lose his eyesight. The girl gave herself up to the police and was detained.

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January, 8th Monday. Anniversary of Accession of H.H. the Khedive. Review of Troops.

12th Friday. Skys Meeting.

24th Wednesday. 2nd Winter Race Meeting.

26th Friday. 2nd Winter Race Meeting.

30th Tuesday. Sports Preliminary.

31st Wednesday. Sports and Tournament.

February, 1st Thursday. Field Day.

8th Thursday. Field Day.

12th Monday to 15th Thursday. Rifle Meeting.

16th Friday. Horse Show.

21st Wednesday. 3rd Winter Race Meeting.

22nd Thursday. Field Day.

23rd Friday. 3rd Winter Race Meeting.

March, 2nd Friday. Gynakhasa at Met's House.

12th Monday to 20th Tuesday. Manoeuvres.

17th Saturday. (St. Patrick's Day) Irish Dinner.

21st Wednesday. Society Smoking Concert, in aid of Blind Institution, etc.

2nd Thursday. 4th Saturday and 5th Sunday. Horticultural Show.

April, First week. E.A. Military Tournament.

Last week. Military Schools Sports.

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TO OUR VISITORS.

The Egyptian Gazette has much pleasure in presenting to its subscribers the accompanying description of some of the many interesting routes by which they may travel homewards.

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Vade Mecum for the Homeward Bound.

This depends partly upon the month in which you leave Egypt, for Cairo in January may be a little warmer than the Riviera, and possibly not so warm as Sicily, but in March it will be warmer than Rome, and more uniformly warm than many other places in Europe.

Some will want to take into consideration the number of days to be spent at sea, and we therefore subjoin a list showing the time occupied on each of the various routes between Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

Table with 2 columns: Route and Time. Includes routes like Port Said to Plymouth, Southampton, London or Liverpool, and Port Said to Brindisi, Alexandria, etc.

The steamers of the P. & O. North German Lloyd, Orient and Messageries Maritimes are the largest. The Anchor, British India, and Bibby Lines are also excellent, and their steamers are largely patronised by travellers to Egypt.

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PISA is easily reached from Florence in about 2 hours; here there is a fine Cathedral and the Leaning Tower. A stay of at least one night should if possible be made, in order to enjoy the view from the Campanile at sunset.

VIAREGGIO. One of the most delightful places on the Italian Riviera near Pisa and on the main line from Rome to Genoa. It is a very convenient half-way house between Egypt and England, and where living is reasonable and the air and surroundings exceptionally good.

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TOURIST ATTHENS. POLEMY BROS., ATHENS. 2, Phileas Street (corner of Constitution Square).

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LAKE OF LUCERNE. Palace & Grand Hotel, Axen-Fels. The leading Hotel for English and American families. Trains every fifteen minutes by Electric Railway from Brunnen to Axen-Fels.

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VENICE LIDO (VENICE) LIDO. From Venice or Lido, 15 min. by steamboat. CLIMATIC STATION AND SPA. BATHS, TRUSS, GYMNASIUM, RESTAURANT, EXPRESS BETWEEN THE STATION AND LIDO FOR THE HOTEL.

GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS. Adjoining the sea. First-class hotel with dependencies & gardens. 60 rooms & 2 saunas. Electric Light. Aqueduct. Every modern comfort. Delightful residence, without any monopoly.

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St. Moritz (Engadine) Switzerland. The Grand Hotel St. Moritz. A NEW FIRST CLASS HOTEL. WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

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COMO "PLINIUS" GRAND HOTEL. On the border of the lake, with beautiful garden and large terrace. Magnificent building, built for the purpose of an Hotel, with the most complete comforts.

LOCARNO THE GRAND HOTEL. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Strictly First Class. Every Modern Comfort. Terminus of the St. Gothard Railway.

LUCERNE HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. Comfortable Family Hotel, charmingly situated, known for its quietness. Exclusive view of Lake and Montserrat.

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ATHENS HOTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE. FIRST CLASS. Special Office in the Hotel for Railway and Steamship Tickets; also Post Office.

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